

**LOCATION OF THE WORKPLACE/EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF EMPLOYED AND STUDENTS AS OF SEPTEMBER 7, 2021**

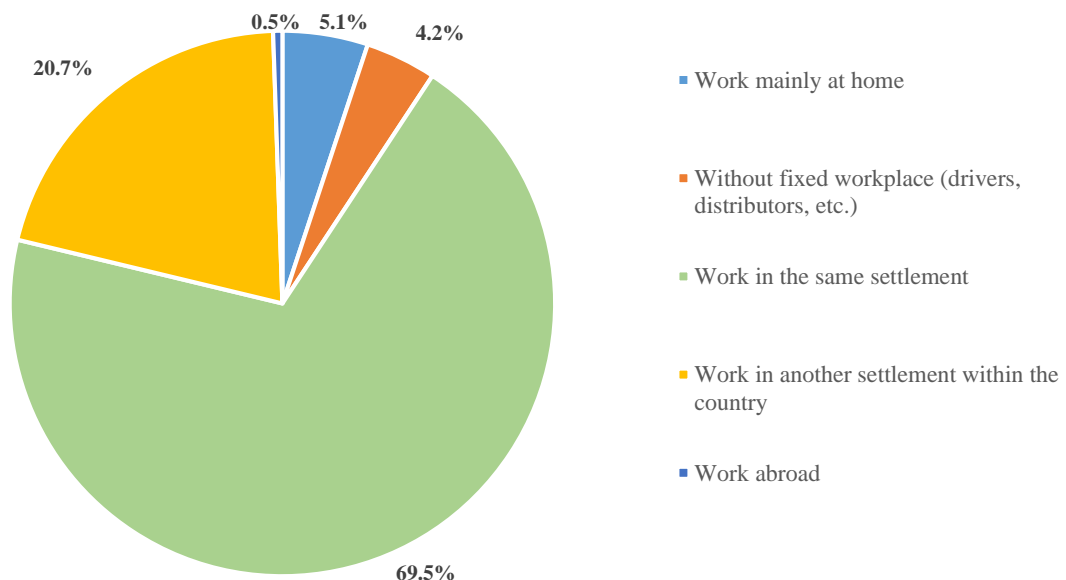
**Final data**

The phenomenon of daily labour migration is closely related to the economic condition of settlements, their location and infrastructure, as well as the presence and characteristics of the labour force in them. The importance of this process for society is great, since participation in daily trips, unlike permanent resettlement, does not lead to depopulation of settlements or to disruption of the age structure of the population. Daily migration was observed comprehensively for the first time in the 1975 census. In the 2021 census, not only daily labour migration is observed, but in general the location of the workplace, incl. for persons who work mostly from home, as well as for those without a fixed workplace.

**Location of the workplace of employees aged 15 and over**

As of September 7, 2021, 121 235 individuals, or 5.1% of those who answered the question, indicated that they mostly work from home. There are 100 547 persons without a fixed workplace, or 4.2%. The highest is the absolute number and the relative share of persons who work in the same settlement where they live - 1 661 017 (69.5%). 494 719 people, or 20.7%, travel to the place where they work. There are 13 086 or 0.5% of the employed who travel outside the country.

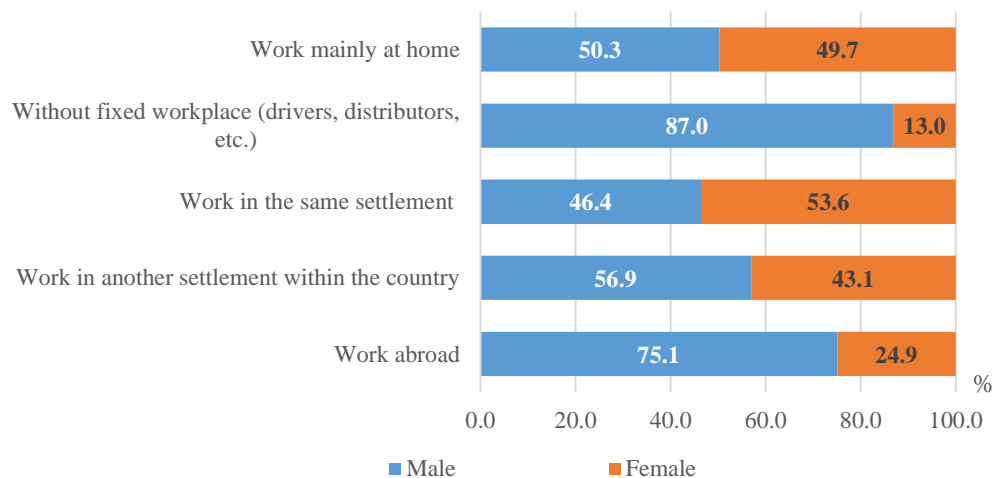
**Fig. 1. Distribution of employed persons according to the location of their workplace as of September 7, 2021<sup>1</sup>**



Men predominate in all groups except for the group of persons who work in the same settlement. Their share is highest among persons who work without a fixed workplace - 87.0%. Almost equal numbers of men and women indicated that they mostly work from home, 50.3 and 49.7%, respectively.

<sup>1</sup> When calculating the relative shares of the respective categories, the persons added from administrative sources, for whom there is no information in the registers used in the census, are not included.

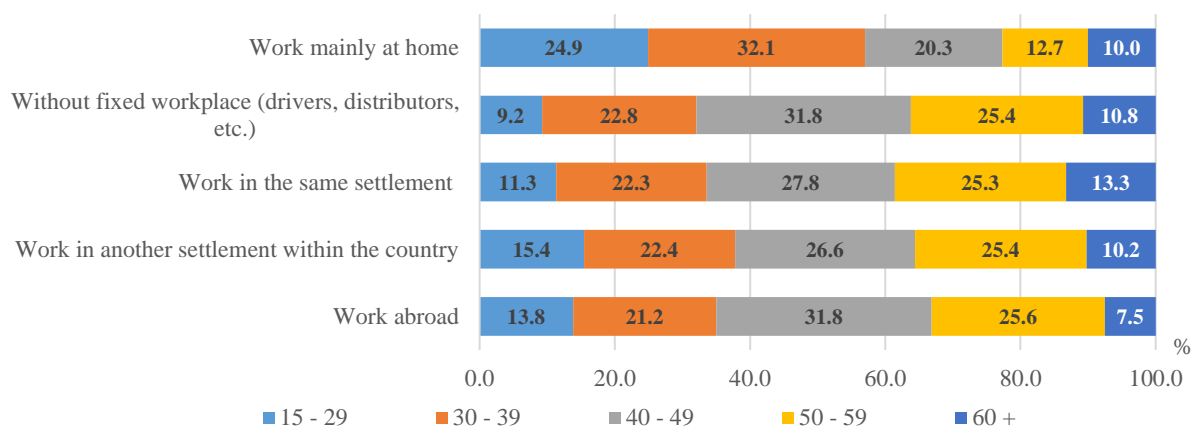
**Fig. 2. Distribution of employed persons according to the location of their workplace by sex as of September 7, 2021**



The share of young people (15 - 29 years of age) is the highest among persons working mainly from home - 24.9%, followed by persons travelling to another populated place - 15.4%. This share is the lowest among those working without a fixed workplace - 9.2% of those who indicated this answer.

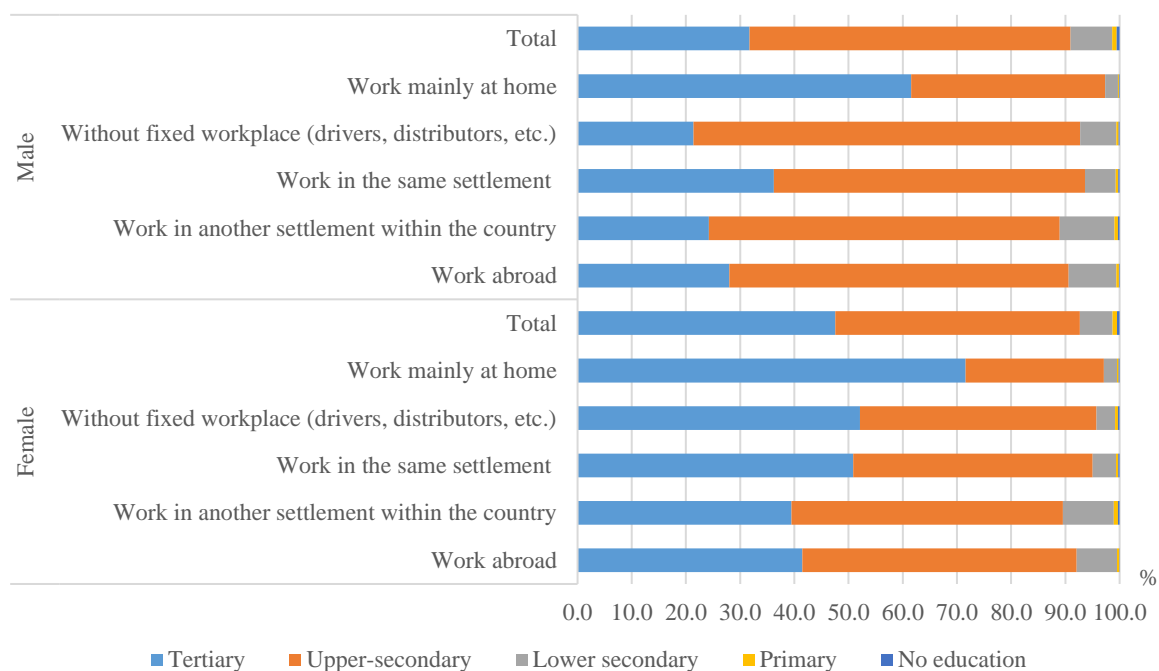
Among those working mainly from home, the share of persons aged 30 - 39 is the highest - 32.1%. Among the persons working without a fixed workplace, those aged 40 - 49 years of age predominate - 31.8%.

**Fig. 3. Distribution of employed persons according to the location of their workplace by age as of September 7, 2021**



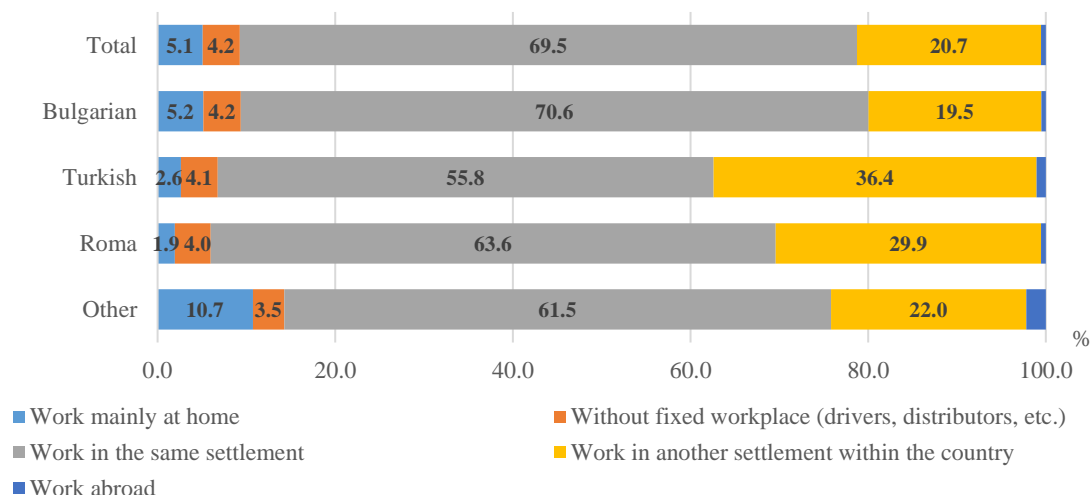
The distribution of employed persons by the degree of completed education and location of their workplace as of September 7, 2021, shows that the highest share of persons with higher education is among those who work mostly from home - respectively 61.6% of men and 71.6 % of women who indicated this answer. This share is lowest among employed men with higher education without a fixed workplace (21.4%) and men who travel to another settlement to work (24.2%). The share of persons with primary education among men and women who travel to another settlement to work is the highest - 10.1 and 9.4%, respectively.

**Fig. 4. Distribution of employed persons according to the location of their workplace by degree of completed education and sex as of September 7, 2021**



Among the employed who defined their ethnic group, the share of those working from home was the highest among persons who indicated "another" ethnic group - 10.7%, and the lowest - among those who self-identified as belonging to the Roma ethnic group (1.9%). Most often, people from the Turkish and Roma ethnic groups travel to another populated place to work - respectively 36.4 and 29.9% of those self-identified as belonging to these ethnic groups.

**Fig. 5. Distribution of employed persons according to the location of their workplace by ethnicity as of September 7, 2021**



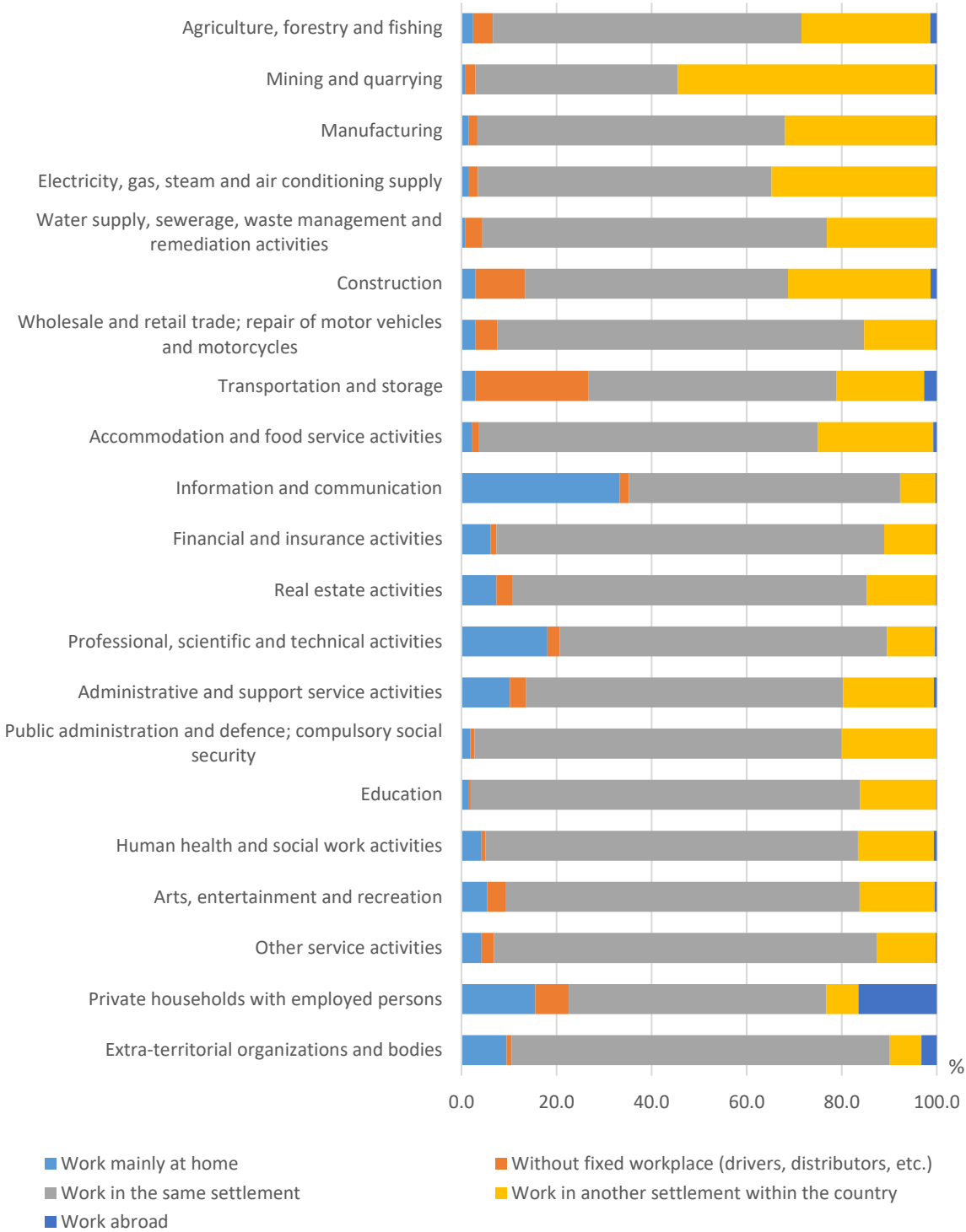
Every third (33.3%) of those employed in the economic activity 'Creation and dissemination of information and creative products; telecommunications' and almost every fifth (18.0%) of those employed in the economic activity 'Professional activities and scientific research' mainly worked from home as of September 7, 2021.

The highest share of persons without a fixed workplace represents those employed in the economic activities 'Transport, warehousing and post' - 23.7%, and 'Construction' - 10.5% of those employed in these activities.

The most sedentary are the persons employed in economic activities ‘Education’ and ‘Financial and insurance activities’, among which those who live and work in the same settlement are 81.9 and 81.6%, respectively.

More than half of the persons employed in the economic activity ‘Mining industry’ (54.1%) travel to another settlement to work.

**Fig. 6. Distribution of employed persons according to the location of their workplace by economic activity as of September 7, 2021**

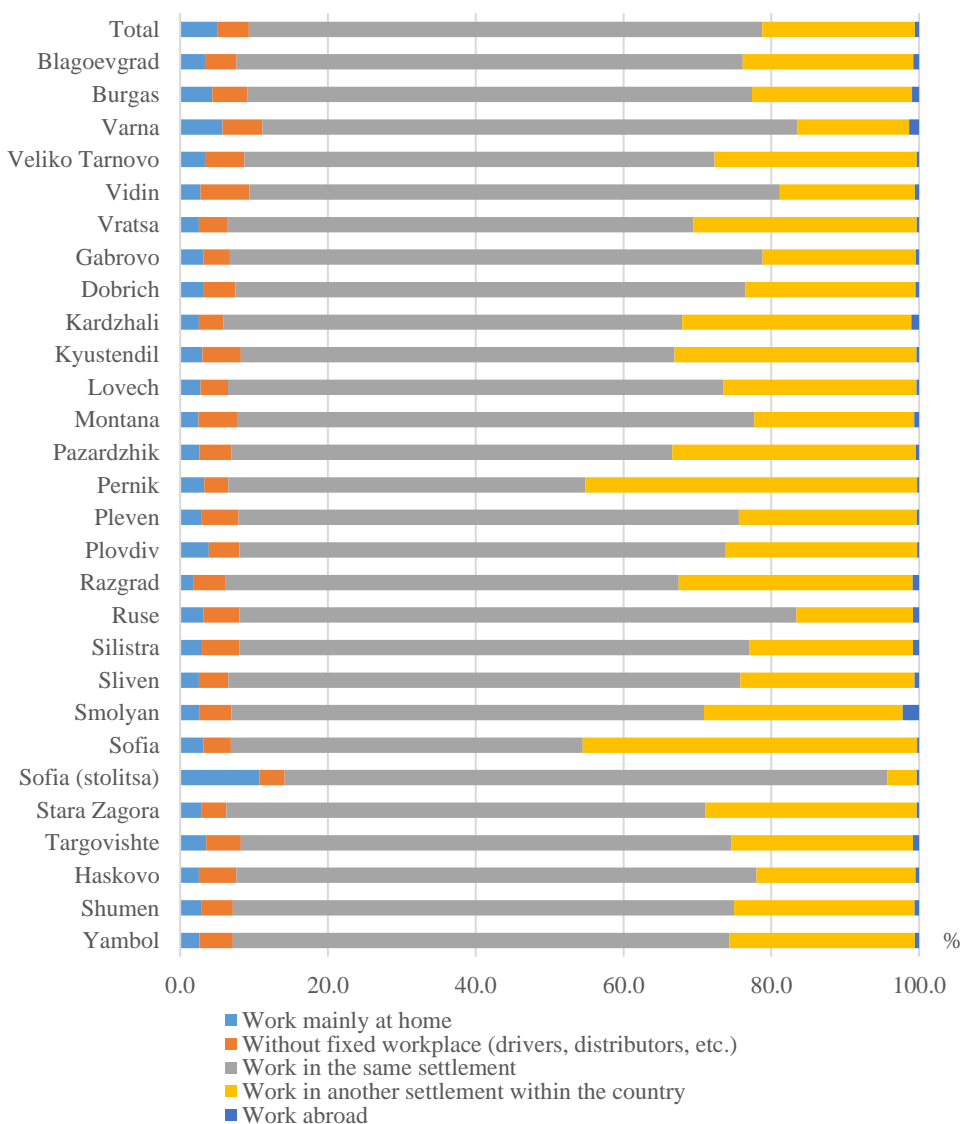


As of September 7, 2021, the share of persons working primarily from home is highest in the districts of Sofia (capital) - 10.7%, Varna - 5.7%, and Burgas - 4.3% of the employed in the respective district.

The employed without a fixed workplace are relatively evenly distributed on the territory of the country and vary from 3.2% in district of Pernik to 6.6% in district of Vidin.

The lowest relative share of employed persons who travel to another settlement to work is in the districts of Sofia (stolitsa) - 4.0%, Varna - 15.2%, and Ruse - 15.8%. The largest share of labour migrants is in the districts of Sofia - 45.3%, Pernik - 44.9%, Pazardzhik - 33.0%, and Kyustendil - 32.8%.

**Fig. 7. Distribution of employed persons according to the location of their workplace and their district of residence as of September 7, 2021**



### Labour migration of employed persons aged 15 and over

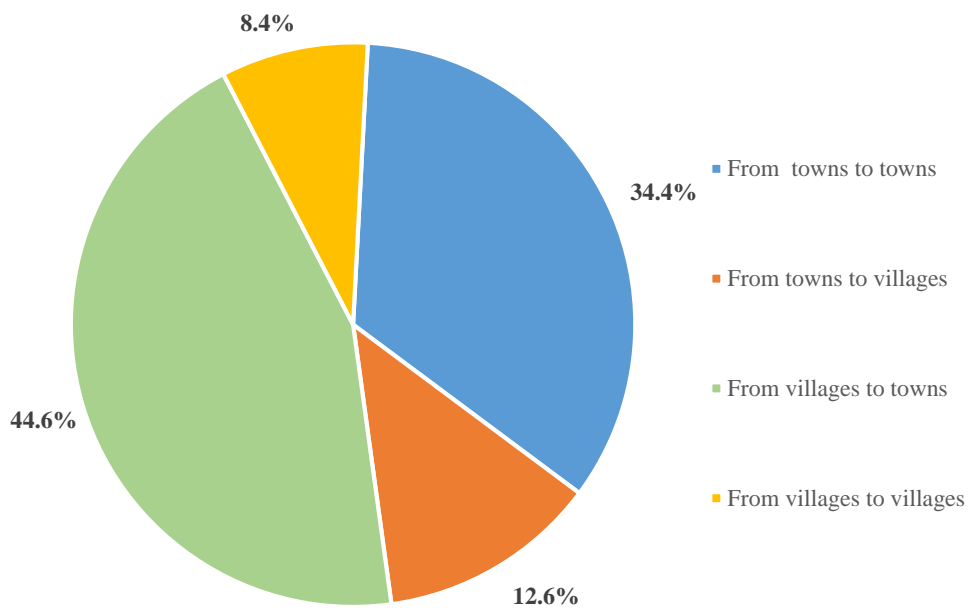
As of September 7, 2021, 494 719 people travel daily or less frequently from the settlement where they live to the settlement where they work. Daily labour migrants represent 18.6% of all employed persons aged 15 and over. Of these, 262 238 people, or 53.0%, live in villages, and 232 481, or 47.0%, live in cities, with men predominating - 56.9%, compared to women - 43.1% of all labour migrants.

When determining the two endpoints of labour trips from one settlement to another, four main directions of labour migration are formed: 'from the cities to the cities', 'from the cities to the villages', 'from the

villages to the cities' and 'from the villages to the villages'. The formation of these flows is mainly influenced by the economic situation in individual settlements (availability of jobs), the demographic situation (availability of a population of working age), the geographical location, as well as the state of the transport network.

As of September 7, 2021, the flow of labour migrants from villages to cities is the largest - nearly 220 000 employed persons, or 44.6% of all labour migrants. The second in scope is the flow between cities - respectively 170 thousand, or 34.4%. The flow from cities to villages is 12.6% (63 thousand). The least employed travel to work between villages - 42 thousand people, or 8.4% of all those travelling to work.

**Fig. 8. Structure of the directions of daily labour migration**



The distribution of labour migrants according to the frequency of travel shows that persons who travel five or more times a week predominate - 409 thousand, or 82.7%. Followed by those who travel 2 to 4 times a week - 55 thousand (11.0%), less than once a week - 16 thousand (3.2%), and those who travel once a week - 15 thousand, or 3.1% of all workers migrants.

The most used mode of transport among labour migrants is 'car, van (personal/work)'. In this way, 350 000 people, or 70.8% of labour migrants, travel to their workplaces. In second place are those travelling by bus (including shuttle taxi) - 160 thousand, or 32.4%. Railway transport is much less preferred - 17 thousand people travel by train, or 3.5% of labour migrants.

There are differences in the transport used by male and female labour migrants. The car is the preferred vehicle for men - 80.0%, while 58.4% of women travel by car. 45.6% of women and 22.3% of men travel by bus.

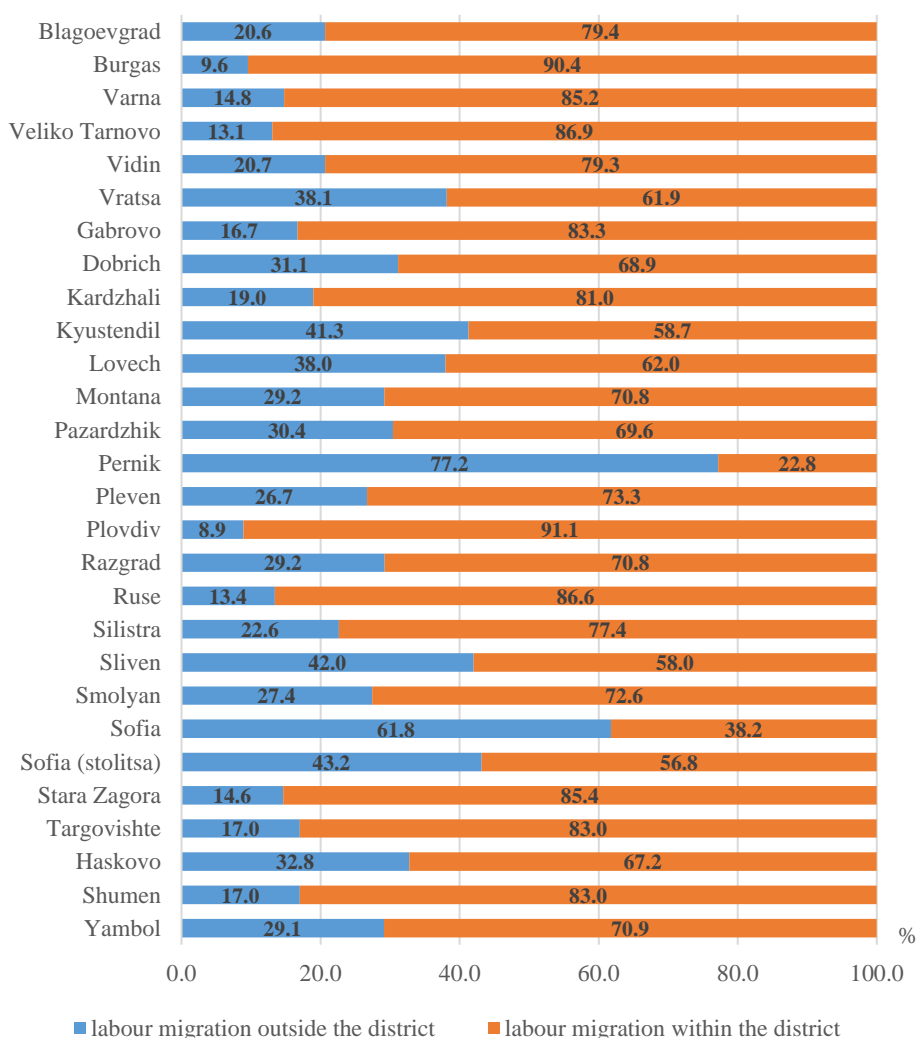
### **Labour migration between districts**

As of September 7, 2021, 357 696 people, or 72.3% of all labour migrants, travel to settlements on the territory of the district in which they live. The majority of them (74.3%) work in the cities, and the remaining 25.7% - in the villages of the district.

There are 137 023 or 27.7% of labour migrants travelling to settlements outside their district, of which 90.9% travel to cities and 9.1% to villages in other districts.

The relative share of labour migrants travelling outside the borders of the district in which they live is highest in the districts of Pernik (77.2%) and Sofia (61.8%), which can be explained by the proximity of these districts to the capital. This share is the lowest in the districts of Plovdiv - 8.9%, and Burgas - 9.6% of labour migrants in the district.

**Fig. 9. Structure of labour migration by direction - within the district and outside the district by place of residence, as of September 7, 2021**



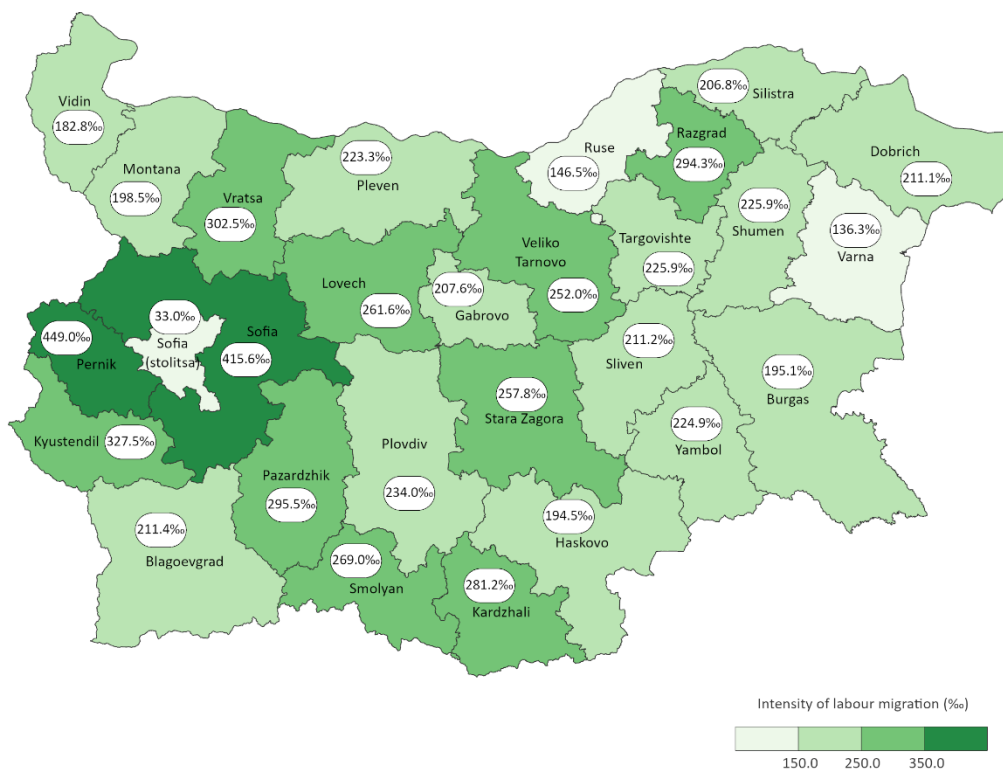
There are large differences in the intensity of daily labour migration<sup>2</sup> by district. The employed population in district of Pernik has the highest participation rate in work trips - 449.0‰, or every second employed person in this district travels from the settlement where they live to the settlement where they work. The intensity of daily work trips is also high in the districts of Sofia (415.6‰), Kyustendil (327.5‰) and Vratsa (302.5‰).

In four districts of the country, the intensity of work trips is lower than the average for the country (185.9‰) - these are the districts of Vidin, Ruse, Varna and Sofia (stolitsa). Among them, with the lowest participation rate of employed persons in work trips is the district of Sofia (stolitsa) with only 33.0‰.

In all other districts, the intensity of labour mobility is above the average for the country and varies between 194.5‰ for district of Haskovo and 295.5‰ for district of Pazardzhik.

<sup>2</sup> Labour migrants per 1 000 employed persons.

**Fig. 10. Intensity of labour migration by district as of September 7, 2021**



**The migration balance** is the result of the comparison of the two opposite flows of those who leave the area every day and those who arrive in it for the purpose of work. The different size of these flows forms a positive or negative migration balance of employed persons for the different areas.

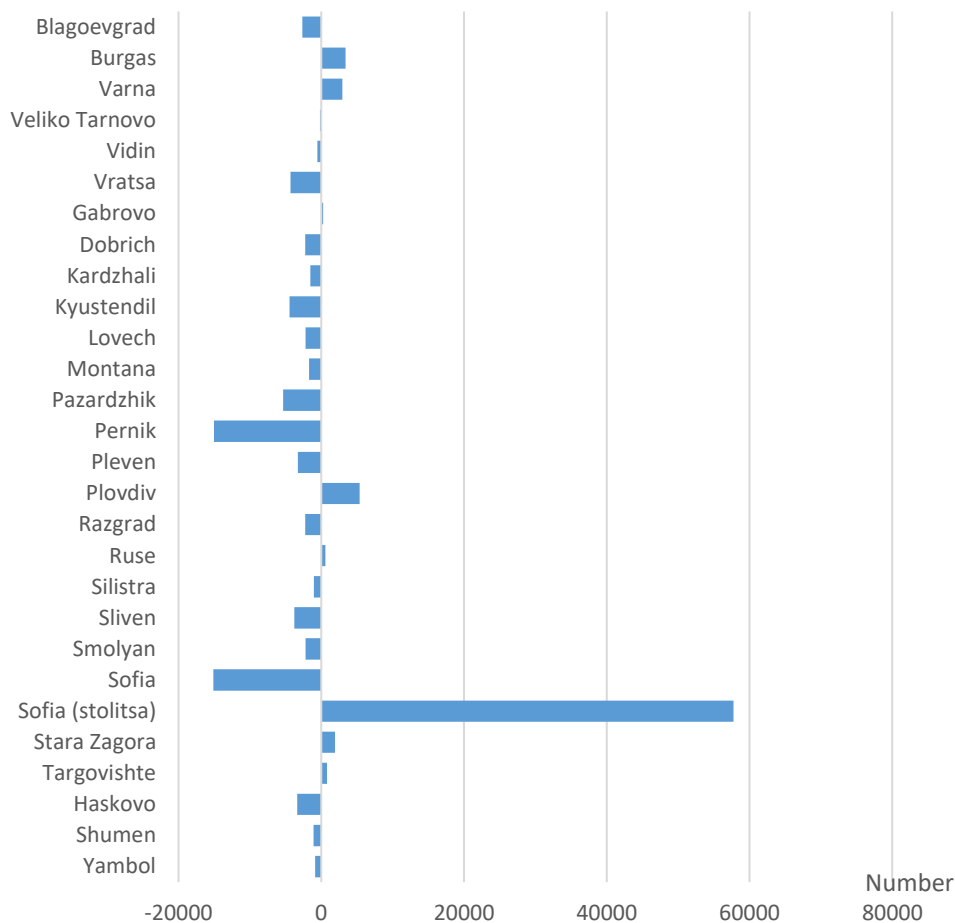
The districts of Sofia and Pernik have the largest negative balance as a result of daily labour migration. The number of employed persons decreases daily by 15 124 people for the Sofia district and 15 024 people for the Pernik district.

There are another 18 districts with a negative balance in the daily movement of labour resources. The values of the migration balance for them are within the limits of - 5 345 for the Pazardzhik district to - 172 for the Veliko Tarnovo district.

There are eight districts with positive growth. The largest daily increase in the employed is observed in Sofia (stolitsa) District - 57 752 people, followed by the districts of Plovdiv - 5 378, Burgas - 3 404, and Varna - 2 977 employed persons.



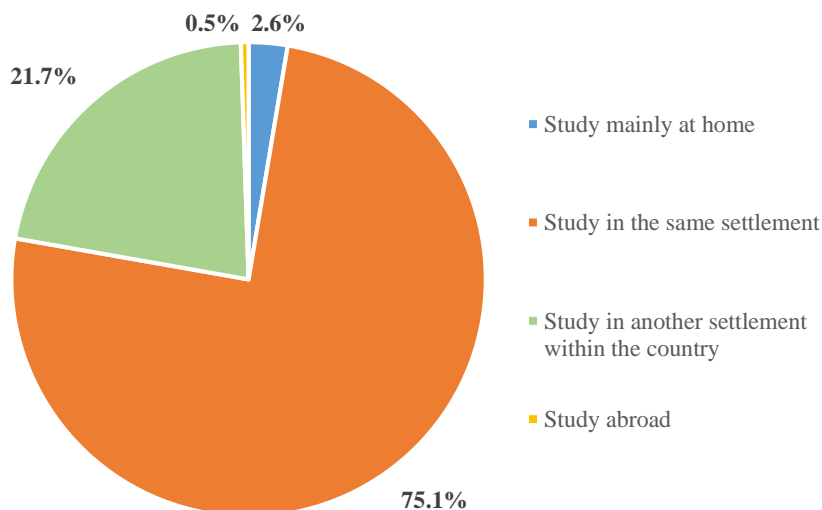
**Fig. 11. Growth of employed persons as a result of labour migration from and to the districts as of September 7, 2021**



**Location of the educational institution of the students**

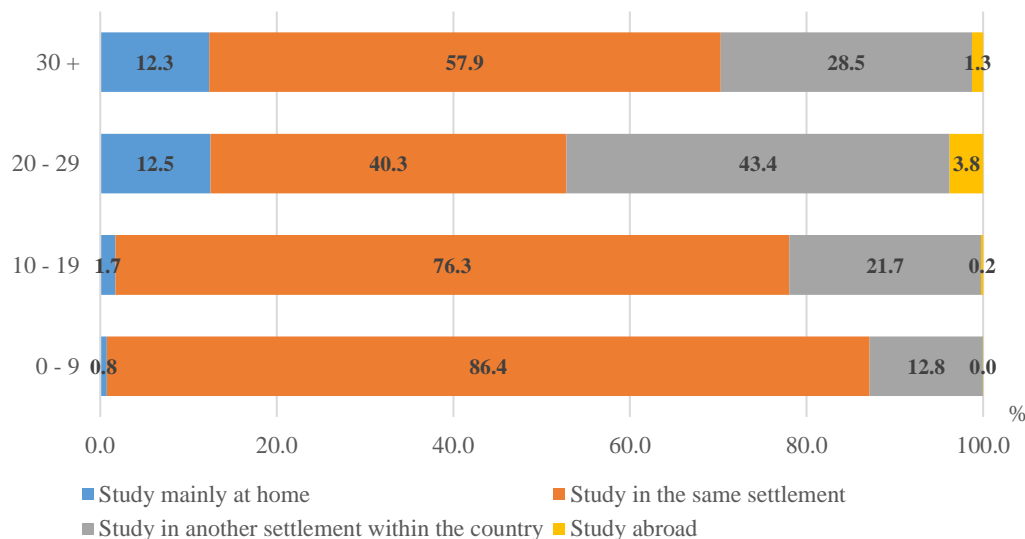
As of September 7, 2021, 21 522 individuals, or 2.6% of respondents, indicated that they study primarily from home. The absolute number and the relative share of persons who study in the same settlement where they live is the highest - 610 621 (75.1%). 176 440 people, or 21.7%, travel to the settlement where they study. Students who travel outside the country are 4 242, or 0.5%.

**Fig. 12. Distribution of students according to the location of the educational institution as of September 7, 2021**



Among the youngest students up to 9 years of age, children who live and study in the same settlement predominate - 86.4%. 12.8% travel to study, and 0.8% of children in this age group study mainly at home.

**Fig. 13. Distribution of students according to the location of the educational institution by age as of September 7, 2021**

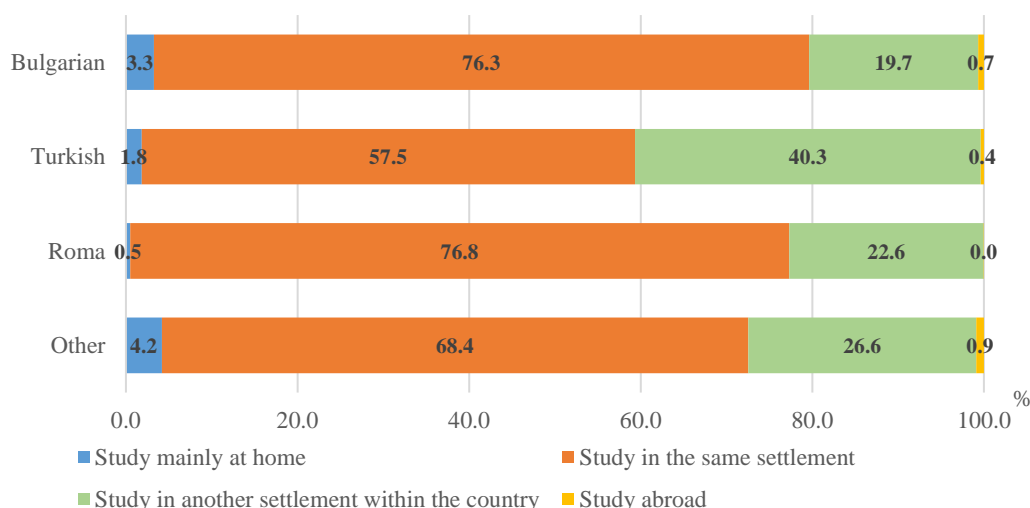


The proportion of people travelling to study increases with age. For children from 10 to 19 years of age, it is 21.7%, and for students aged 20 to 29 years of age, it reaches 43.4%.

The highest share of those studying mainly from home is among persons in the age groups 20 - 29 and 30 and over - 12.5 and 12.3%, respectively.

The distribution by ethnicity shows that those who self-identified as belonging to the Turkish ethnic group more often travel from the settlement where they live to other settlements to study - 40.3%. This share is the lowest among those who self-identified as belonging to the Bulgarian ethnic group - 19.7%.

**Fig. 14. Distribution of students by location of educational institution and ethnicity as of September 7, 2021**



### Mobility of students

As of September 7, 2021, 176 440 persons travel daily or less frequently from the settlement in which they live to another settlement in which they study. Mobile students represent 21.7% of all students. 59 621 people, or 33.8%, live in the cities, and 116 819, or 66.2% of the migrant students live in the villages.

The intensity<sup>3</sup> of travel for those living in villages is 600.9‰ compared to 96.4‰ for those living in cities. The depopulation of villages, the closing of schools in small settlements and the limited opportunities for continuing education are the main reasons for the higher frequency of travel among the population living in villages.

The most used mode of transport among mobile students is ‘Bus (including shuttle bus)’. In this way, 110 000 people, or 72.5%, travel to the educational institution. In second place are travellers with ‘Car, van (personal/business)’ - 48 thousand, or 31.3%. Railway transport is much less preferred - 10 000 people travel by train, or 6.6% of the students.

### Migration of students between districts

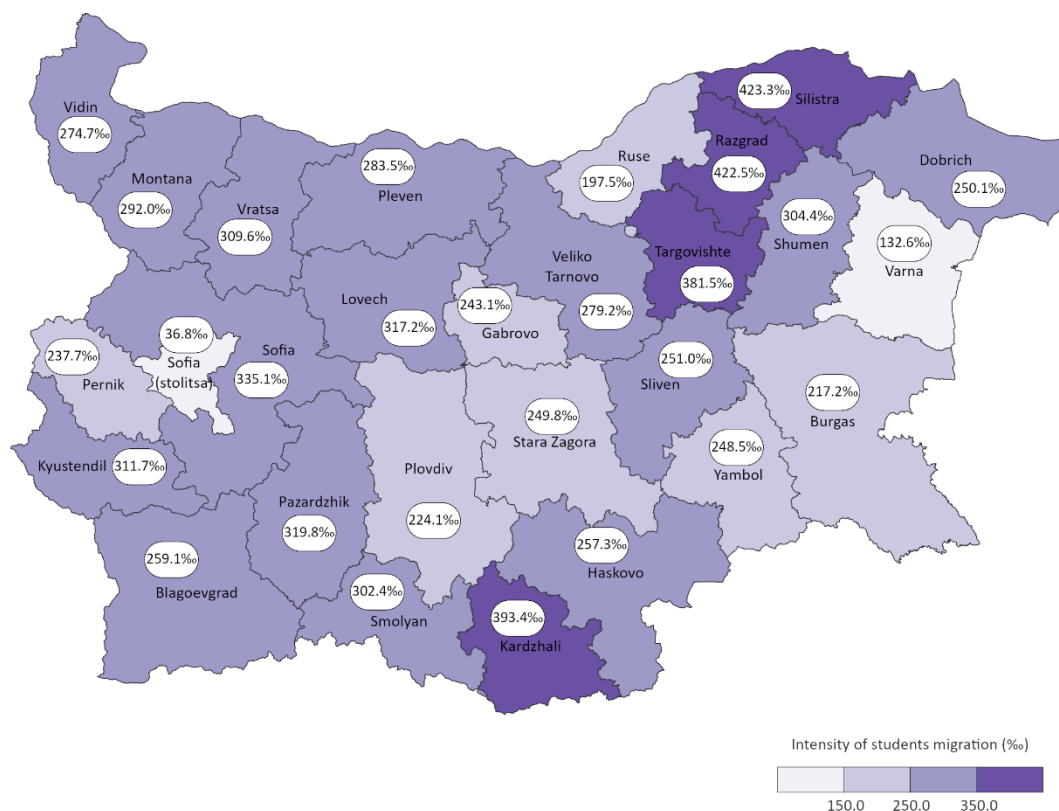
As of September 7, 2021, 122 360 people, or 69.3% of all mobile students, travel to settlements on the territory of the district in which they live. The predominant part of them (83.0%) study in the cities, and the remaining 17.0% - in the villages of the district.

There are 54 080, or 30.7%, travelling to settlements outside the borders of their district, of which 96.7% travel to cities, and 3.3% - to villages in other districts.

The highest relative share of students who travel outside the borders of the district in which they live is in the districts of Pernik (57.6%) and Sofia (53.7%). This share is the lowest in the districts of Plovdiv - 13.5%, and Veliko Tarnovo - 18.9% of those travelling to study in the district.

The population in the districts of Silistra - 423.3‰, and Razgrad - 422.5‰, have the highest participation rate in trips for the purpose of education. This indicator is the lowest in the district of Sofia (stolitsa) - 36.8‰.

**Fig. 15. Intensity of student trips as of September 7, 2021**



<sup>3</sup> Commuter students per 1 000 learners.

**Table 1. Location of the workplace of the employed persons as of  
September 7, 2021**

Districts	Employed	Location of the workplace					
		Work mainly at home	Without fixed workplace (drivers, distributors, etc.)	Work within the same settlement	Work in another settlement in the country	Work abroad	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>2661292</b>	<b>121235</b>	<b>100547</b>	<b>1661017</b>	<b>494719</b>	<b>13086</b>	<b>270688</b>
Blagoevgrad	110269	3381	4333	69133	23309	802	9311
Burgas	152130	5933	6460	93551	29678	1288	15220
Varna	188069	9678	9098	122319	25637	2270	19067
Veliko Turnovo	80211	2460	3954	46960	20210	212	6415
Vidin	22888	628	1516	16430	4184	126	4
Vratsa	52559	1335	2005	33151	15901	159	8
Gabrovo	41158	1305	1467	29656	8544	176	10
Dobrich	54537	1541	2177	34418	11511	229	4661
Kardzhali	42284	973	1255	23834	11889	396	3937
Kyustendil	39877	1191	2077	23405	13059	137	8
Lovech	39098	1066	1464	26202	10227	130	9
Montana	41518	941	1982	26637	8243	252	3463
Pazardzhik	84399	1971	3256	45140	24938	328	8766
Pernik	47062	1547	1527	22723	21129	129	7
Pleven	81046	2126	3803	50867	18095	220	5935
Plovdiv	268422	9354	10121	159771	62819	683	25674
Razgrad	35539	613	1423	20242	10460	285	2516
Ruse	78336	2307	3533	54856	11475	609	5556
Silistra	30377	839	1420	19555	6281	236	2046
Sliven	54312	1232	1939	33697	11470	293	5681
Smolyan	38429	993	1673	24566	10339	850	8
Sofia	94934	2722	3265	41456	39451	222	7818
Sofia (stolitsa)	662194	58782	18596	446569	21829	1610	114808
Stara Zagora	118228	3124	3564	69110	30476	347	11607
Targovishte	32739	1068	1401	19987	7397	247	2639
Haskovo	74899	1728	3407	47692	14568	332	7172
Shumen	55545	1450	2212	34880	12550	312	4141
Yambol	40233	947	1619	24210	9050	206	4201

**Table 2. Labour migrants according to the direction of migration by age and sex as of September 7, 2021**

Sex Age	Employed	Persons who travel to work in another settlement				
		Total	Work in the same district		Work in other districts	
			In cities	In villages	In cities	In villages
<b>Total</b>	<b>2661292</b>	<b>494719</b>	<b>265863</b>	<b>91833</b>	<b>124560</b>	<b>12463</b>
15 - 19	22011	5058	2533	562	1865	98
20 - 29	330189	71272	34352	9056	26551	1313
30 - 39	612405	110694	58674	19374	29941	2705
40 - 49	726896	131602	71615	25788	30558	3641
50 - 59	645507	125518	70924	25750	25385	3459
60 - 69	288829	47102	26112	10450	9410	1130
70+	35455	3473	1653	853	850	117
<b>Male</b>	<b>1362083</b>	<b>281707</b>	<b>144218</b>	<b>51863</b>	<b>77405</b>	<b>8221</b>
15 - 19	12095	2949	1473	367	1044	65
20 - 29	174477	40360	19244	5327	14941	848
30 - 39	318802	64435	32209	11054	19404	1768
40 - 49	368467	73800	37539	14265	19659	2337
50 - 59	315441	68861	37021	13756	15740	2344
60 - 69	153434	29062	15693	6506	6087	776
70+	19367	2240	1039	588	530	83
<b>Female</b>	<b>1299209</b>	<b>213012</b>	<b>121645</b>	<b>39970</b>	<b>47155</b>	<b>4242</b>
15 - 19	9916	2109	1060	195	821	33
20 - 29	155712	30912	15108	3729	11610	465
30 - 39	293603	46259	26465	8320	10537	937
40 - 49	358429	57802	34076	11523	10899	1304
50 - 59	330066	56657	33903	11994	9645	1115
60 - 69	135395	18040	10419	3944	3323	354
70+	16088	1233	614	265	320	34

**Table 3. Location of the educational institution of the students as of September 7, 2021**

Districts	Students	Location of the educational institution			
		Study mainly at home	Study in the same settlement	Study in another settlement within the country	Study abroad
<b>Total</b>	<b>812825</b>	<b>21522</b>	<b>610621</b>	<b>176440</b>	<b>4242</b>
Blagoevgrad	40618	862	29094	10526	136
Burgas	50345	1490	37629	10933	293
Varna	57453	1589	47878	7616	370
Veliko Turnovo	23714	678	16343	6622	71
Vidin	8507	233	5899	2337	38
Vratsa	19615	358	13143	6073	41
Gabrovo	11014	378	7915	2678	43
Dobrich	16711	430	12042	4179	60
Kardzhali	16309	386	9409	6416	98
Kyustendil	13040	395	8547	4064	34
Lovech	14029	383	9163	4450	33
Montana	13611	325	9269	3974	43
Pazardzhik	28240	487	18651	9031	71
Pernik	13204	261	9771	3139	33
Pleven	27153	634	18754	7698	67
Plovdiv	80240	1876	60022	17981	361
Razgrad	12298	206	6852	5196	44
Ruse	22194	582	17039	4383	190
Silistra	10936	220	6038	4629	49
Sliven	24288	377	17776	6097	38
Smolyan	10762	249	7211	3254	48
Sofia	28111	515	18111	9421	64
Sofia (stolitsa)	162207	6221	148320	5972	1694
Stara Zagora	37675	887	27239	9413	136
Targovishte	11706	246	6958	4466	36
Haskovo	26378	750	18777	6788	63
Shumen	18549	250	12592	5646	61
Yambol	13918	254	10179	3458	27

**Table 4. Mobile students according to the direction of migration by age and sex as of September 7, 2021**

Sex Age	Students	Persons who travel to study in another settlement				
		Total	Study in the same district		Study in other districts	
			In cities	In villages	In cities	In villages
<b>Total</b>	<b>812825</b>	<b>176440</b>	<b>101528</b>	<b>20832</b>	<b>52312</b>	<b>1768</b>
0 - 9	194874	24988	15439	6887	2127	535
10 - 19	531004	115374	78708	13620	21909	1137
20 - 29	75852	32920	6333	129	26423	35
30+	11095	3158	1048	196	1853	61
<b>Male</b>	<b>412948</b>	<b>88742</b>	<b>51889</b>	<b>10973</b>	<b>24902</b>	<b>978</b>
0 - 9	99633	12797	7864	3570	1086	277
10 - 19	273627	59641	40944	7191	10873	633
20 - 29	34947	14817	2609	73	12115	20
30+	4741	1487	472	139	828	48
<b>Female</b>	<b>399877</b>	<b>87698</b>	<b>49639</b>	<b>9859</b>	<b>27410</b>	<b>790</b>
0 - 9	95241	12191	7575	3317	1041	258
10 - 19	257377	55733	37764	6429	11036	504
20 - 29	40905	18103	3724	56	14308	15
30+	6354	1671	576	57	1025	13